

**IN THE CLAIMS**

1. (Currently Amended) A method for fast and accurate writing of very complex patterns on a light sensitive surface comprising the steps of:

providing at least two modulated focused laser beams scanning the surface in interlaced parallel scan lines;

providing for each beam a beam processor unit with data conversion logic and means for modulating said laser beam;

providing input data containing the geometries to be written on the plate in an input format;

in a first conversion step fracturing the input data into writing fields;

in a second conversion step cutting the geometries in the fractured database into scan lines, and generating for each scan line a scan list containing geometries to be written in the scan line, so called segments, and performing said second conversion step in at least two of the beam processors units, so called segmentizers, operating simultaneously but on different writing fields;

further distributing said scan lists to the beam processor units in accordance with the interlacing of the scan lines; and

in a third conversion step converting in said beam processor units said scan lists of segments to analog power modulation sequences for said laser beams.

2. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where in the segments in the scan lists are simplified geometrical representations of those parts of the input geometries that fall in the scan line.

3. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where in the segments in a scan lists are non-overlapping.

4. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where in the segments in a scan lists are rectangles with a length and a width.

5. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where in the segments in the scan lists are sorted in the order they will be written by the scanning beam.

6. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where in the conversion in the beam processor units uses a set of conversion rules that are empirically calibrated.

7. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where in the conversion in the beam processor units uses at least one table-lookup function.

8. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where in the scan lists are distributed to the beam processor units via a cross-switch network.

9. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where in the scan lists are distributed to the beam processor units via a bus-system.

10. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where in the scan lists are distributed to the any one of the preceding claims beam processor units by a multiplexer.

11. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where in the data are pipelined through the second and third conversion steps without intermediate non-volatile storage.

12. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where in beam boards has an input buffer with room for the scan lists for at least two writing fields.

13. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 1 where the transfer between the segmentizers and the beam processor unit are double buffered, in one output buffer in the segmentizer and in one input buffer in the beam processor unit.

14. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for fast and accurate writing of very complex patterns on a light sensitive surface comprising:

at least two modulated focused laser beams scanning the surface in interlaced parallel scan lines;

for each laser beam a beam processor unit with data conversion logic and means for modulating said laser beam;

means for accepting input data containing the geometries to be written on the plate in an input format;

data processing means for in a first conversion step fracturing the input data into writing fields;

parallel data processing means in the beam processor units for in a second conversion step cutting the geometries in the fractured database into scan lines, and

generating for each scan line a scan list containing geometries to be written in the scan line, so called segments;

data distribution means for distributing said scan lists to the beam processor units in accordance with the interlacing of the scan lines; and

data conversion and beam modulation means in the beam processors units for, in a third conversion step, converting said scan lists of segments to analog power modulation sequences on said laser beams.